American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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☞Our subscription list is increasing rapidly. Those who are friendly would oblige us by recommending the American Farmer to their friends, and by making communications on any of the various subjects to which it is devoted. Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as Agents, by the Editor, lately their colleague in the service of uncle Sam.

☞Land Office of Maryland.—We shall publish in our next number an interesting and instructive Commentary on the Land Office of Maryland, and in advance we recommend it to the consideration of landholders.

The Crops.—Accounts are generally, but not universally favorable. We learn by a gentleman from Washington County, that there the wheat and oat crop was uncommonly fine; the rye not so good. In Frederick all looked very promising. Great progress has been made in planting tobacco. A much greater proportion is planted than is usual at this season, and the weather has been very favorable to its standing.

Sheep.—*How many more might be raised in the State!* There is scarcely a householder in the country with a few acres of land, that might not keep a *few* sheep—and if only half a dozen, they would be found extremely useful. The wool would suffice to make the best of all stockings, and even three or four lambs, coming in as they do when poultry and all other fresh meat is scarce, would be a source of economy and enjoyment. There are thousands in the State who might rear that number, absolutely without any trouble or expense, and in the aggregate they would add thousands to the wealth of the State. If those who might rear large flocks to great profit, but who are deterred by the sheep-killing dogs, kept chiefly by poor people, could persuade these people to substitute sheep for dogs, a *dog-law* would become *popular*; and every body knows, that any measure which can be *popularized*, can be carried through the Legislature—So great is the itch for popularity and so insatiable the thirst for office, that the worst evils are tolerated and the wisest measures discarded, not as they affect the landed property and the substantial interests of society, but as *votes* are to be commanded or lost. Of this what better proof do we need than that the farmers of the middle and southern states, are cut off from one of the most prolific sources of agricultural profits in New England—sheep husbandry—only because a *dog law* would be, or it is supposed would be, unpopular! while the same states are degraded in their character and morals, by a mean *reliance for their revenue* upon *licenses to encourage drunkenness!* There might be, with a clear gain to the State, as many more sheep raised in Maryland, as would add $100,000 annually to its agricultural productiveness. The question of sheep or no sheep, depending on another, dog-law or no dog-law, would be a much more sensible one to be gotten up for a canvass in the counties, than many which are raised by party spirit, well called "the madness of the many for the benefit of the few." What a wise people we are!!!

Loss of Lambs.—We hear from a friend in Prince George's, that great loss has been sustained of lambs, that cannot be well accounted for. From more than an hundred ewes he will not raise more than sixty lambs. A neighbor of his suggests that lambs are often lost from want of attention when yeaned to the healing of the *navel string or chord.* We mention the fact for the sake of calling attention to it; and in the hope of receiving the more minute and specific information of some one whose attention has been drawn to the subject. Lambs have been fonnd dead by persons who have failed to investigate the cause of it, and it may be worth while to enquire whether the particular cause we have indicated may not occur so frequently as to render it expedient that particular examination be made at yeaning time into the health and condition of the lamb in that, and *in other* respects.

P. S. The same friend related a fact which we heard with some surprise. He had bought, through us, of Mr. Reybold, some very fine sheep, for which he paid $50 each—One of the ewes had a lamb in the open field, and soon after went to the shelter, where she was fed, the lamb following apparently well; but on the way lied down for a moment, while the dam kept on her way. In a few minutes a buzzard pounced on the *living lamb*, and tore out its entrails. Discovered in the act, the lamb was taken home, its entrails restored and sewed up, and it lived for three weeks, and then died. We had supposed that, however impatient of hunger, the buzzard would wait for the actual extinction of life; but it seems this bird of loathsome habits, partakes more exactly than we had supposed, of the nature of another foul species, which is often seen hovering around the habitations of sick men in office, ready on the first sight of the family physician's carriage at the door, to wing their way to the seat of power.

Oxen.—Our southern readers, who have never been in New England, have little idea of the extent to which oxen are there employed, as a substitute for the costly, short-lived and expensive horse. We can commend nothing to their attention which we deem more worthy of regard, than the saving which might be achieved in this branch of their business. If oxen may be used so extensively in a country where economy is so much better understood, and where the *man machine* that follows the plough is so much more expensive than in the slave-holding states, why may we not adopt a practice which common sense seems to suggest, and which experience has sanctioned? The reason is, want of enterprise to make, and perseverance to persist, in the trial—In a word, prejudice and that indolence of mind which forbids the labor of investigation. If farmers and planters would take more pains to improve the breed of their cattle—to push them in their growth when *they are young*, and thus give them good size—and then see that their steers are carefully and humanely broken, and taught to walk fast in the beginning, at least half of the horses now in use might be substituted by the patient, faithful, cheaply geared and ever-ready ox, whose humble destiny is to work all his life, and, (the reverse of the horse,) to be worth more when dead, than when alive. A great deal of the ploughing might be done by oxen, especially in heavy sward and stumpy land. But our purpose was to introduce the following from the Boston Cultivator:

Oxen.—They should never be driven so hard as to acquire a habit of running out the tongue to cool it. We sometimes see oxen moving so slow in the field that we can scarce tell which way they move. This mode of driving is wrong—let them travel at least two miles in an hour and stop occasionally for breath. In this way we prevent their acquiring that slow pace with which the ox is often reproached, and there is no difficulty, with proper management, in keeping him to this pace of two miles to the hour. The driver should never let his whip become too familiar with his team. If he suffers it to rest on his cattle's backs it is very likely to lose its charm, and a parent might as well give his rod to his child to play with.

Much whipping is wholly unnecessary, and rather serve to make cattle lazy. When the whip is used let it be seriously felt. But let it not be felt unless when the cattle need correction.

At our cattle-shows it is now no uncommon feat for the ploughman to drive his own team of one yoke and turn over green-sward that once required three.

As to the comparative value of oxen and horses. On rough land oxen are best on the plough—on large plains, free from rocks, horses, will perform the most labor. Horses are always best on the harrow that works better when in more rapid motion than when drawn by oxen.—Horses will labor ten hours in a day in spring when oxen should work but eight. For hauling wood in winter oxen are always to be preferred. They go better among stumps and will generally start a sled sticking in the snow better than horses of twice their weight.

Farmers in this part of the country want both the horse and the ox. The farmer of fifty or sixty acres *may do all his farm work with a yoke of oxen and one horse;* and he will besides have a useful servant to go to meeting, to mill, and to market, as occasion requires. The expense of harness for oxen is small compared with that of horses. Two oxen draw by one chain—two horses by four; and a wooden yoke is far less expensive than a double, leather, horse-harness.

When one horse only is harnessed with oxen the gear is simple and cheap—and a vast amount of labor may be performed by a good yoke of oxen and a horse. When gravel or manure is to be removed these may form two teams and the hands employed may be kept constantly busy in filling the alternate carts.

For teaming on the road horses are to be preferred, as they travel faster and will work more hours.

☞All Agricultural papers with which the American Farmer is exchanged, are respectfully requested to give one insertion to the business and partnership notice of J. S. Skinner and T. B. Skinner.

ERUNAM—*spell it backwards!*—Writing not long since to a young nephew, who had just *turned* farmer, and having a wish for the improvement of himself and his estate, which is our *native* spot, we exhorted him to spell, the last thing at night, and the first in the morning, *erunam* backwards. The fact is that *manure* is so indispensible to every system of improvement, that we cannot forbear pressing the subject on our readers, even at the risk of pressing it until it becomes dry. The following is from the transactions of the Horticultural Society of Essex, Massachusetts.

EXPERIMENTS ON MANURES, &c.

Methuen, Dec. 5, 1838.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, I suggest a few ideas on a subject of no small importance, for success in farming depends principally on the quantity of manure that is made. And, in fact, a locomotive may as well be propelled without steam, as a person have good success in farming without manure. There are various ways by which manure may be increased. Cellars under barns for the reception of manure are highly important, as its value is much increased by being preserved from drenching rains and drying winds. Also, the quantity may be much increased by hauling muck or soil, or throwing in hay, straw, or some other materials to receive and suck up the urine, as this is supposed to be worth nearly as much as the droppings. A suitable plan for a cow-yard is of no small importance. It should be much hollowing in the middle; the sides so elevated as to prevent the water from running in, consequently there will be but little to run out, to wash out the manure. A large quantity of manure may be made in such a yard, by hauling in muck, soil, or some other material, and ploughing or pitching it over occasionally. But it is said, we have no meadow from whence to get muck; there are no scrapings in the road to be collected; therefore we have nothing to make compost of. But I would say, if they have nothing else, take the soil from the field, and with a little additional manure, the field may again be restored to its former fertility. Another object of some importance is to have the manure applied in the best manner. I have, until recently, been of the opinion that it is best to be applied in a green state, and have the fermentation take place in the ground; but of late I have had a different opinion, altho' I have tried no experiment that is satisfactory in my own mind. I would suggest the idea of recommending a premium to be offered for the best experiment on the application of manure, that it may be ascertained which is the most profitable, to apply manure in a green state or to make a compost of it by mixing other materials, taking into the account all the additional expense of labor.

Another thing is, to keep the hogs at work. By keeping a good supply of hogs, and accommodating them with materials to work with, they will add much to a farmer's stock of manure.

Some farmers are averse to the credit system; to supply their hogs with materials to work with; to fill their cow yards and barn cellars with muck, &c., and to give one, two, or three year's credit is too much. This is one important reason why so little improvement is made in farming. I believe there are the materials on almost every farm, and means within the reach of almost every farmer, to enrich his farm to almost any extent.

Suppose a person to make a certain additional quantity of manure; consequently in the same proportion the products of his farm will be increased; from which, by spending on the farm, will again increase the manure, and so on, until his farm may be enriched without limit. Finally, I believe that if all the farmers would pay the attention to making manure and enriching their farms that their interest requires, the western fever would be less prevalent among us, and our young men, instead of leaving the farms of their sires and engaging in speculation, or emigrating to the far west, would cultivate the land of their fathers, and learn from experience that they may be amply repaid for all their toil, and that the cultivation of the earth is second to no other employment.

Yours, with sincere respect,

JOSEPH HOW.

LUCERNE.—In the early volumes of the American Farmer, we earnestly inculcated the value of *lucerne*, especially for soiling or feeding green. For that purpose no grass can compare with it, with which we are familiar. —It sends down a large long root that enables it to stand the drouth, and escape the frost. It comes earlier than clover—may be cut oftener, and last several years longer. But it requires to be sowed in rich well pulverised soil, and to be kept clear of weeds and grass when young.—The trouble it gives in this way, in the early stages of its growth, is what deters many from making trial of it, and hence no grass having equal claims, has so few advocates. We presume it might still be sowed this season with safety and advantage—at all events we send the following to the printer for preservation and future reference. There is no grass that will yield so many successive and heavy cuts, from so small a lot of ground, as lucerne. Every man should have at least half an acre.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF LUCERNE.

To the editor of the Farmers' Cabinet.

SIR,—The article on lucerne, (p. 258 of the Cabinet,) induces me to send for insertion, an account of the caltivation of that most productive crop in the Island of Jersey, (England,) assuring you that its correctness might be relied upon, as every transaction was inserted daily into a Journal, set apart for that purpose.*

The Rev. Mr. P., having a field of an acre and a quarter, which had been suffered to grow over with weeds and bushes, determined to clear and sow it with lucerne; he therefore trenched it with the spade to the full staple of the soil, which was in many places shallow, the sub-stratum being a hard gravel; by this operation the richest part, or surface, was turned down on the gravel, and the sub-soil brought to the top, to be enriched by future dressings. The work was done for 50 cents per perch of 22 feet square, and the seed was sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 cts. per acre. On the appearance of the plants, they were not supposed thick enough to form a crop, but by careful management, the field has produced immense crops both of green food and hay. The Journal commences on the

13*th September.*—Mr. P.'s field of lucerne, measuring one acre and a quarter, after soiling two horses and a cow during the whole of the summer, has already given three crops of hay, to the estimated amount of 5 tons. The fourth crop, now growing, measures two feet in height, although but three weeks have passed since the third crop was carried, and it will be fit for the scythe by the 20th of the present month. A fifth crop on that part of the field which has been mown for soiling, is now a foot in height, and it is expected a fifth crop might be taken from the other parts of the field this season.

21*st.*—The fouth crop of lucerne, mown this day for hay.

24*th.*—The hay carried in excellent condition; the weather having been dry and hot, the only preparation requisite was to turn the crop once only: equal in quantity to any of the preceding cuttings.

26*th.*—A portion of the field, from whence gravel has been dug, and the part levelled, has always dried up, after producing one crop of hay, the substratum being impenetrable; that spot has this day been covered to the depth of 5 inches with bank earth, preparatory to trenching and re-sowing.

18*th October.*—The trenching of the gravelly spot has been delayed, but the shoots of lucerne have penetrated the earth through a depth of 5 inches, and it is now determined to allow it to remain untrenched.

23*rd November.*—A fifth crop will not come to sufficient maturity for hay, the weather has of late been so cold and wet; but there is excellent food for horses and cattle.

1*st February.*—A portion of the field has been pared off by the spade, removing the grass and weeds with the tops of the lucerne plants, to the depth of about an inch, according to the Spanish mode of cleaning the lucerne crops—this, by way experiment.

18*th March.*—That part of the lucerne which was beheaded by the spade, begins to show vigorous signs of life, although the weather has been cold, with sharp frosts, since the operation was performed.

6*th April.*—The roots of lucerne, which were left in the soil after amputation on the 1st of February, are now in full vigor; many of the shoots are a foot in height, and remarkably strong and healthy.

8*th.*—The gravelly spot is the best and earliest part of the field; scarcely an inch in space without a shoot of lucerne of vigorous growth.

14*th.*—The crop from the amputated roots, 16 inches in height.

6*th May.*—Commenced mowing the crop of lucerne for soiling: a remarkably heavy crop, more than two feet in height: that on the amputated part equal to any in the field.

11*th.*—The first crop mown for hay this day. A space 6 feet square, taken as a fair average, yielded* 23 pounds in weight as soon as cut; after one day's exposure, it had lost eight pounds in weight, showing that a gallon of water had evaporated in 24 hours from this small quantity of green crop.

23*d.*—The hay carried in good condition, not injured by five rainy days, the crop laying light by means of its large stalks, requiring only careful turning now and then.

26*th June.*—A second crop mown for hay, measuring 2 feet 8 inches in height. The weather has been remarkably hot, the result has been, a growth in the crop of 2 inches in height every 24 hours the last 4 days.

17*th July.*—The third crop of lucerne measures 17 inches in height: the weather is extremely hot and dry, all the meadows are parched, and farmers are compelled to feed their stock upon hay; the lucerne grows away as if it had a shower every night.

22*d.*—The crop on the gravelly spot has again failed; a first and second crop come earlier and grow more vigorously on this part of the field than on any other, but after that, it suffers for want of a depth of soil, affording a familiar illustration of the parable of the sower, (Matthew xiii. 5 and 6.) The seed which fell on strong ground *immediately* sprang up, because it had not much depth of earth, and consequently soon felt the influence of the sun; but when the sun was in full vigor, it was parched, and for lack of nourishment, withered away.

7*th August.*—The third crop of lucerne mown this day for hay. A very heavy crop, many of the plants in blossom. From the 1st to the 2d cutting, 1 month and 15 days; from the 2d to the 3d cutting, 2 months and 11 days, after this the field was rented to a tenant.

FIELD NO. 2.

5*th September.*—A piece of land was sown this day with lucerne seed of the present summer's growth, unaccompanied with any crop.

20*th March.*—The lucerne sown on the 5th September, with seed of that summer's production, has stood the severity of the winter, and the crop measures 6 inches in height this day.

4*th May.*—Cut the first crop of lucerne this day, 2 feet in height.

14*th June.*—A second crop mown this day, equal to the first.

14*th July.*—The third crop mown this day, 26 inches in height.

24*th August.*—The fourth crop mown this day, equal to any of the preceding.

5*th September.*—It was on this day last year that this crop was sown, with seed of that summer's production, the fifth crop from which measures a foot in height.

Major T. sowed a field with lucerne in May of last year, unaccompanied with any crop. Three heavy cuttings were taken for soiling during the summer, and on the 4th of May, of the present year, it was mown for hay, a very heavy crop—thus giving 4 crops in the space of one year from the sowing of the seed, which was broadcast, and not hoed.

Cononel T. has a field of lucerne of 4 acres in full vigor; the crop, *after cutting*, measured 3 feet 7 inches in length. He mowed a third full crop from this field on the 21st of July. The seed was broadcast, and the crop is kept clean by harrowing after every mowing, as is that also belonging to Major T.

—— A., Esq. in breaking up an old unproductive meadow, for the purpose of seeding it with lucerne, adopted the following mode. In September, the land was ploughed to the full depth of the staple, and sown with winter tares, or vetches. These were cut for hay in May,

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*This is a good practice. Every farmer ought to follow the example, and keep a memorandum book, in which he should note every thing of importance connected with his calling. He should do it at once, make his entries while they are fresh in his mind, and with the utmost care and exactness. Mr. PEDDER very kindly left with us, for a few days, his original memorandum, from which the facts in the above article are taken—without it he could not possibly have detailed the facts so minutely.

* Twelve tons eight hundred and fifty-four pounds per acre.

an average three tons per acre. The land was immediately ploughed, and repeatedly harrowed, and the weeds were collected and burnt. A plentiful crop of weeds soon made their appearance, which were ploughed down; the land was again harrowed, and the weeds were again collected and burnt: this was repeated until the soil was as clean as a garden, when it was covered to the depth of two or three inches with well rotted stable manure, and the whole was then carefully turned down; the seed was sown broadcast in September, without any other crop, and during the next summer it was cut five times for soiling and for hay; the land being harrowed after every cutting; the fifth crop was commenced cutting for soiling on the 25th of September.

Now, these crops were sown broadcast; I know of more in that Island (so famed for the growth of this invaluable crop) that are drilled and hoed; the time and expense of the labor could not be afforded by their small proprietors generally; and their object is, to plant the crop so thick that the grass and weeds might have no chance for growth. The early and repeated mowings of the crops do much to retard and weaken them, while the harrow does the rest, loosening the soil at the same time, by which it is rendered more fit for the reception of the dressings of compost, of which they are most liberal.

I have learned that the field of an acre and a quarter, of which I have spoken above, has been let to a tenant for £30 sterling pr. ann.

4th April, 1839. JAMES PEDDER.

Rules for Selecting Neat Cattle.

From the Yankee Farmer.

The rules for selecting for good stock are principally these:—Deep wide shoulders, wide and deep hips, short and straight back bones, round bodies and well ribbed back, short shin bones,, short strong necks, small short heads, small pointed noses. If these rules were observed from generation to generatien, by our farmers, the neatest breed of cattle that were ever seen, would soon become first rate. A very large creature of any kind, is not so profitable to the farmer, as a good middling size. The main thing is shape. And no farmer should ever sell, at any price, his best and finest shaped animals, if he intends to keep up a good and profitable kind. A gentleman told me lately that he began farming about twenty years ago. He then took a good deal of pains to find and purchase a superior kind of sheep. He could find none on an average better than his own, which were mean. He adopted the practice of selecting his best lambs every year, for stock. In a few years he had the first rate sheep. The same course will produce the same effects in every kind of animal.

[The above rules are correct—by wide shoulder the writer means the shoulder blades we presume—not thickness of the shoulder—we doubt about the *depth* of the shoulder for the cow if he mean from the withers to the brisket—In general the good milch cow will be altogether *light before*, getting deeper and more bulky as you go back to the *milk region* of the body—If by short *strong* neck he mean a thick neck, he is wrong—the neck and head of the cow cannot be too light—the chops and muzzle cannot be too neat and clean—a dew lap is odious—The fact is and it may be laid down as a plain general rule, that the more valuable the particular part in question—the more we want of it, and *vice versa*.]

Keep watch on your young Cattle.—Every attentive Farmer who takes true pleasure in his vocation will register every occurrence on his farm. Many leave their young stock-cattle, sheep and hogs together too long—they will often take to the work of propagation, sooner than may be expected—here is an instance.

Extraordinary Precocity.—There is at this time on the farm of Overton W. Crockett, Esq., of this county, a milch cow, the property of his son-in-law Mr. Wm. G. W. Beaty, which brought a calf on the 14th day of February, 1838, which calf continued to suck its mother as calves usually do, until last Saturday morning, 16th March, 1839, when it refused to obey the maternal calls of its mother, or the mandates of the milk maid, and seemed disposed to withdraw itself from company. During the day it produced a fine sprightly calf of the masculine gender, all doing well. The mother having assumed all the dignity and responsibilities of a more aged matron, being only thirteen months older than her suckling.—*Murfreesborough Times.*

☞This paper is open for discussion of the question of a *real estate Bank*, as connected with the agricultural interest of the state. The interests of Maryland and other slaveholding States are as yet identical, and it may be said that in general what is wise policy for one is so for another of them. This question then, as applied to Maryland is of much more extensive application, and therefore worthy to be entertained and discussed within proper limits as to space for a weekly paper.

Discussion is invited on the practicability and great importance of the cross-cut canal from Georgetown to Baltimore.

Rowan Potatoes.—We have heard two dollars per bushel refused for the produce of the growing crop. We are promised a minute account of a small crop planted in St. Mary's.

Frost—*its effect on fruit.*—Mr. Lowell, of Roxbury, Mass., a gentleman whose name carries with it every where, respect and authority, says in a communication to the New England Farmer—

"It is well known that the past winter was a mild one, and very little injury done to the fruit trees. The tenderest of them, the peach, did not lose a bud, and the blossom of that fruit was never greater. The present season is a remarkable example of the variableness of our climate, and that it can never be safely affirmed that one of our springs is early or late until it is past. On the first day of May the season was 14 days earlier than that of the preceding one; yet since that time we have had seven severe frosts, six of them in eight days in succession. I have been asked whether the frosts have injured the fruit? I answer, that from my experience frosts in the spring seldom hurt the fruits, even the tenderest; never, I believe, unless severe enough to discolor the young foliage. No—the great enemy to fruits is cold, long-continued rains, or north-east storms, while the blossoms are expanded, checking the ascent of sap while the fruit is setting, or just after it is set. This is the cause of the falling of the young apples, pears, cherries and peaches, sometimes after they arrive to the size of chesnuts."

The Cotton Crop of Mississippi, thus far, we are sorry to perceive by accounts from all quarters of the State, is very unpromising:

Extract from a letter from a planter in Washington county.

"My prospects are indeed gloomy. I have planted my whole crop over twice, and a part of it a third time. It dies almost as fast as it comes up. I thought when my first planting died, it was the fault of my seed, and I borrowed seed to plant the second time, but that dies as fast as the cotton from my own seed. The oldest and most thrifty cotton which looks well in the morning, will be entirely leafless in the evening. There is a small louse which is destroying it. On the under side of the leaf thousands of them are found, and they seem to have increased since the spring weather. The upper part of the country is suffering severely. The corn crops look very flourishing."—*Natchez Courier, May* 17.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Cabinet.

A Recipe.—Amidst the numerous recipes for curing meat, I send for your approval, one which I have just copied from an English work, under the following portentous title,—

"the empress of russia's brine."

"Boil together, over a gentle fire, six pounds of common salt, two pounds of powdered loaf sugar, three ounces of saltpetre, and three gallons of spring water. Skim it while boiling, and when quite cold, pour it over the meat, every part of which must be covered with the brine.

Small pork will be sufficiently cured in 4 or 5 days; hams intended for drying, in two weeks, unless they are very large. The pickle may be used again and again, if it be fresh boiled up with a small addition of the ingredients. Before putting the meat into the brine soak it in water, press out the blood and wipe it clean." Anti-sceptic.

Retailers of Liquor.—A magistrate and a gentleman of the highest respectability, having read our observations in the last American Farmer, on the direful effects of licensed grog-shops, at every cross-roads in the State, related, that soon after he was commissioned and prevailed on to act as a magistrate, he was called on by a Mr. E. when the following dialogue and incidents occurred:

Good morning, 'Squire—'Squire, I called to get you to do some business for me this morning.

Magistrate.—Take a seat Mr. E.—what is the nature of the business?

Mr. E.—(pulling out a half sheet of paper, with seventeen accounts drawn up against as many different persons,) Here, 'Squire, I wan't to prove these accounts—I reckon one oath will do for all, as they're all on one paper; and that will save me some expense, I reckon.

Here the magistrate took the paper, and looking over it, found that of these seventeen accounts *all were for whiskey*, and the highest amount of any of them was *forty-two cents;* while the expense on each would have been *sixty-two.*

Magistrate.—Take back your filthy paper, sir, and never *dare enter my gate again!*

This is no fiction—Any one may have the names of the parties. The magistrate is a gentleman in the old school sense of the word—a man of property and character, as magistrates used to be when the office was *tendered*, not *sought*—when it was accepted by gentlemen under a sense of obligation to do useful service to one's neighbors and country, as *Ex-President* Col. Monroe accepted it, and not as in modern times, as the reward of blind servility to party, and party leaders. Instead of the office of *Justice* of the *peace*, being as formerly, rendered respectable by the character of the incumbent, and the high-minded and honorable use of his authority, it has got to be regarded as a *place of emolument*, most lucrative where the most liquor is retailed, and where the most violence and immorality prevail. But then we must not lose sight of the coming election—All parties are in pursuit of—what? The honour and glory of their country—the dissemination of useful knowledge and the love of virtue—the inculcation of honesty and truth in politics—the improvement of our resources and institutions—of additional guarantees for public liberty? Let every man answer for himself. We doubt if there is one that does not agree with us in opinion, that the law would be salutary which should render null and void all accounts for liquor retailed—Yet who is the legislator that will dare propose it?

The Tennessee Review, gives an account of a remarkable tree growing in Williamson county, in that State. It is a peach tree well filled with fruit, almost every peach on which is double, triple, and in some instances quadruble, closely joined together. There are a few scattering ones on it, but the larger portion are double or triple.—This is the first year it has borne fruit, and the singular uniformity of union it exhibits, says the Review, beats any thing of the kind within our previous knowledge.

The Wheat Crop.—The reports of the wheat crop in Virginia, are very discouraging. The ravages of both Hessian fly and chinch-bug have been unusually destructive; and especially in the tide-water region, where the loss will be so great as to leave no average net profit on the cultivation. The crop, in the valley, or of the region west of the Blue Ridge, is said to be very fine.—*F. Reg.*

Cure for Scours in Horses.—Mr. Tucker—If you have not already given to your numerous readers the following receipt for curing horses that are attacked with a dysentery or scours, and you consider it worth a corner in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to do so.

Put into a junk bottle one pint of good gin and one ounce of indigo; shake well together, and turn it down him. I have known it, from personal observation, to have the desired effect, and complete a cure in a short time.—*Gen. Far.*

From the Southern Cultivator.

Statistics of Cotton.—No. I.

Mr. Clayton:—I have felt much benefit from your valuable work; and in turn, I will throw into the common stock of information a few statistical facts; to which perhaps all your readers have not had access. The Cotton Plant has usually received but little attention in agricultural papers. Your paper is situated in a fine cotton region. Says Dr. Troost, "The soils which cover the lower situations, as in the vicinity of Nashville, and the greater part of Williamson and Maury counties, are very fertile and *well calculated for cotton;* and though they sometimes fail in producing good crops of that product, this is rather to be ascribed to the season than to the soil." If any agricultural paper should give an especial attention to cotton, it is yours. Be it my task, then, to contribute my mite to the interest of your journal by throwing together such facts as I have collected under the head of cotton.

First, (to begin at the beginning,) the word itself is said to be of Arabic origin. The plant which produces the down called "cotton," is of three or for general varieties —the tree or shrub, the annual, herbaceous, &c. The kinds chiefly cultivated now, and especially in the United States, are the latter.* The Sea Island cotton is grown to some extent in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

It is difficult to trace back with accuracy the earliest cultivation of cotton. It is found indigenous in South America and in parts of Africa; and the chief clothing of the inhabitants of South America and Mexico, was of cotton, when the continent was first discovered by the Spaniards. It was probably grown and used largely in Arabia, India, America and Africa, by the ancients. In China, its cultivation began in the 13th century, for the purpose of manufacture, though previously raised in gardens for ornament. In the West Indies, cotton was grown first in 1776, at St. Domingo, but earlier, in other islands. It was first planted or cultivated in Brazil, in 1781, for exportation. In 1786, cotton was first grown in the U. States, and the first exportation of which we have any account, was in the year 1770, of foreign growth, when 5 bales or bags were exported. The first exportation of native growth, took place in 1791.

At this time, all the foreign exports in the world are supposed not to exceed 550 millions of pounds. Of this, the United States now export about 400 millions. The largest portion of the residue is from the remotest parts of Asia, very little of it coming to Europe. To produce the present crop of the United States, about 2,000,000 of acres are in cultivation, and about 400,000 field hands employed. To raise the whole amount of cotton exported in the world, it would require the cultivation of 500,000 acres more of cotton land, and the employment of 100,000 more laborers. The following view of the present Secretary of the Treasury are not without interest and instruction:

"But supposing that Asia, from her distance and habits, continues to use chiefly her own raw cotton, that the increase of population in the United States should continue much as heretofore, and that the contries in Europe and elsewhere, now supplied with cotton manufactures made chiefly from our crops, should increase in population, or in the use of cotton, as fast as the United States does in population alone, and there would be required to supply the increased annual demand only about 21 millions of pounds more of raw cotton, or the product of the United States of less than 70,000 acres mbre each year. This has been nearly our average increase of crops for the last ten years. It has required about 11,000 more field laborers a year, or only one fortieth the annual increase of our whole population. But we probably have now, not in cultivation, more acres of land suitable for cotton than would be sufficient to raise all the cotton grown in the world. Hence, it must be obvious that there is good cotton land enough in the United States, at low prices, easily to grow, not only all the cotton wanted for foreign export in the world, but to supply the increased demand for it, probably for ages.

"The only preventive of which there is much likelihood, seems to be in the augmented price of such labor as is usually devoted to this culture; so that it may not be possible to raise the crop at so low a rate as to keep possession of the European market against all competition.

"In getting possession of that market so fully and rapidly heretofore, the United States have been much aided by the good quality of their cotton, the low price of land, and the great improvements of cleaning cotton by Whitney's cotton gin, since 1793. One person is able to perform in a day the work of 1000 without it. Besides these advantages, the unusual industry and enterprize of our population, and its freedom from taxation, compared with the people of most other countries, and the wide extent of our commerce, have promoted our unprecedented progress."

The capital employed in the cultivation of cotton in the United States, is estimated at upwards of $900,000,000—viz:

2,000,000 acres land at $20,	$40,000,000
340,000 field hands, other lands, stock, labor, &c. to maintain them,	544,000,000
Maintainance of assistant hands, 340,000, at $30 per year,	167,000,000
Capital, the interest of which will pay for tools, houses, taxes, medicines, &c.	167,000,000
	$918,000,000

This estimate of the number of laborers is based upon the supposition of one field laborer to every 6 acres cotton; but by some it is computed that 550,000 hands are employed, though not entirely, in this culture.

COTTON PLANT.

*For these, and the greater portion of other facts I shall introduce, I am indebted to an official compilation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Great Crop of Potatoes.

Middlefield, Mass. March 13, 1839.

Mr. J. Buel—The piece of ground upon which experiment was made, contained eighty-two rods, planted the previous year to corn, yielding about twenty bushels of unsound corn. Upon this ground I spread nineteen loads of compost manure, and ploughed it in; I then threw it into ridges of three and a half feet width, planting the hills on each side of the ridge, thus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * hills twenty inches apart. The ground is naturally dry, and the severe drought of last season must have contributed to lessen the crop. The account stands as follows:—

Dr. To carting and spreading manure,		$2 00
ploughing and ridging,		2 00
11 bushels seed,		3 75
planting,		2 00
hoeing,		2 00
5 days' harvesting,		5 00
manure,		7 00
Interest on land,		1 25
Total,		$25 00
Cr. By 340 bushels of potatoes, at 25c.	$85 00	
Deduct	25 00	
Profit,		$60 00

I contemplate making other experiments the coming season, with the different root crops, and if successful you may hear from me again.

Yours respectfully,

EBENEZER SMITH.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Messrs Editors:—As there is a diversity of opinions among farmers respecting the culture of potatoes, and particularly the seeding, I am induced to say a few words, and if you think them worth noticing, you can make them public.

First. What kind of seed is best? I have experimented more or less for fifteen years, and am convinced in my own mind, that large potatoes, cut once or twice, are the best.—Since adopting the method, I have got much the largest crops, and my potatoes do not diminish in size or quality. June 4th, 1835, I planted one acre of pasture ground; carted on 15 loads of coarse manure; harrowed it well, and planted, on the 7th, 23 bushels of potatoes,—the large ones cut lengthwise, and those of middling size were dropped whole; the rows 3½ feet apart, the potatoes dropped from 18 to 24 inches apart. I had but one acre, and the product was four hundred and twenty-five bushels; my crops of the potatoes for five years have been from three to four hundred and twenty-five bushels to the acre. In 1838, I planted 1½ acres in potatoes. The ground was broken up in the fall of 1835, and the next spring cross ploughed, harrowed and sowed in wheat, with 10 lbs. of clover seed. The product over 30 bushels to the acre. After the wheat was harvested, 10 common loads of old manure was spread, and in 1837 sowed in wheat again; the product was 28 bushels per acre. In 1838, fifteen loads of manure was evenly spread, cross ploughed, harrowed, and 23 bushels of potatoes planted similar to the first mentioned acre. The product was 500 bushels.

I cover my potatoes quite shoal, not more than one to two inches deep. Generally plough and hoe twice, and hill up but little. The ground should be as light as possible about the hill. I am satisfied that spreading manure is better than putting it in the hill.—*Maine Farmer.*

CULTURE OF THE BEET.

Beet Sugar in Michigan.—We may soon expect to be supplied with the "*sweets* of life," from the prairies of the west. The people of Michigan are more extensively engaged in the Beet sugar business, than any other part of the Union. Several companies have been formed for the purpose, which have planted large quantities of beets, and some wealthy individuals are planting largely on their own account. The Hon. Lucius Lyon, of Ionia county, came to this city a few weeks since, and purchased at the Rochester Seed Store over *three hundred pounds* of sugar beet seed, together with machines for sowing and cultivating them. Mr. L. informed us that he intended to plant *one hundred and fifty acres* of beets, and to erect suitable buildings and apparatus for an extensive sugar manufactory. He expressed the fullest confidence in the success of the enterprise, and has sent to France for an experienced workman to superintend the business. We wish Mr. L. complete success, and hope he will send us an account of his operation next fall.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Beet Sugar.—Preparations are making to manufacture beet sugar in Northampton, the coming season. In Northampton, about twelve acres are under cultivation, which will average fifteen to twenty tons to the acre, but when better understood a larger crop may be expected. In French Flanders an average crop is fifteen tons to the acre, but thirty tons are often produced; and in that country, it is said, that even among the poorer classes, no other than refined sugar is used. In Prussia the average crop, is sixteen tons to the acre, but in England it is thirty tons, and a first rate crop fifty tons to the acre.

Insect Enemies.—Last summer, just after my squash and melon plants put out their rough leaves they were completely riddled by the little striped flying bugs, that literally swarmed upon them. A friend who was visiting me at the time proposed that I should try what had proved to him an effectual remedy: accordingly I put some fresh cow droppings into a tub, mixed therewith water, until so thin that the liquid could be sprinkled over the plants with a whitewash brush. I applied it three times each for two days; the bugs all disappeared from them; the plants soon put out a new and vigorous growth of leaves, nor did bugs again attack them.

ROB. WHITE, Jr.

Shrewsbury, N. J. 3d mo. 25th, 1839.

Testing Onion Seed.—Rees' Cyclopedia states that an expeditious method of determining the vitality and germinating power of onion seed, is "to tie a thimble full of the seed loosely in a linen rag, and put it into a vessel of hot water, suspended by a thread; in ten to fifteen or twenty minutes, pull it out, and if the seeds are good, in that time they will have germinated or sprouted to the extent of a quarter of an inch in length." If onion seeds can be made to germinate in this way, why not others? We should have been pleased had the encyclopedists have told us the temperature of the 'hot water' used in the experiment. That may be an essential point.

TO MAKE A BRILLIANT STUCCO.

White Wash for all buildings inside or out.—Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slacked. Add one-fourth pound whiting or burnt alum pulverised, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flour made in a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of cleanest glue dissolved as cabinet makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but not outside. This will be as brilliant as plaster paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years. The east end of the President's house in Washington, is washed with it.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

THE SILK CULTURE.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

THE COCOONERY—FIXTURES—FEEDING SILK WORMS, &c.

BY GIDEON B. SMITH—(CONCLUDED.)

Standing Posts.—To support the hurdles, upright posts are required from the floor to the ceiling, just far enough apart, lengthwise, to admit the hurdles between them. If the hurdles are five feet long and two and a half wide, then the posts should be five feet apart in the clear, lengthwise, and two feet apart the other way. Cleets nailed across these posts, one foot apart, beginning one foot from the floor, serves to support the hurdles, which may be drawn out and in, like a drawer. The posts may be made from three inch joists. For small establishments, or when the room is required for other purposes after the silk worms have done with it, moveable frames are made, by merely morticing cross and side-braces into the posts near the top and bottom. They may then be moved about conveniently. When net hurdles are used, it is necessary to have other shelves, with either board or paper bottoms, to slide under the net hurdles two or three inches below them, to catch the filth that falls from the netting above. Some have them made like the frames of the hurdles, and covered with thin cotton cloth; others cover them with paper. But I think thin boards will be found most convenient, and, in the end, the cheapest. The great object to be gained in choosing the kind of hurdles is, to accommodate the greatest number of worms in the least possible space, and yet to allow them sufficient room, with free circulation of air, and also to be convenient for feeding and cleaning. The frames for the hurdles should, therefore, be arranged in rows, with alleys between them, wide enough to afford room for the attendants to pass freely, with large baskets of leaves. The alleys ought to be, at least, four feet wide.

Hatching the eggs and feeding the silk-worms—next claims attention. The proper season for hatching the eggs is, when the mulberry leaves, in an ordinary season, have attained the size of a half a dollar. Naturally, the silk-worm will hatch without any human aid, simultaneously with the development of the mulberry leaf; but it is best to keep them back a week or two if possible, that the leaves may attain some size. If the eggs have been kept in an ice-house, it would be well to take them thence to a cellar, and thence to a cool room, leaving them twenty-four hours in each, and then to the hatching-room. A sudden transition from the low temperature of the ice-house to that of the hatching-room, might injure them.—When they have been kept in a cellar, they ought to remain a day or two in a cool room before exposure to the warm hatching-room. If the weather be warm, the hatching room will be warm enough without artificial heat; but, if it be below 70 degrees, it ought to be raised to that degree by means of a stove. The hatching-room may be any small room that can be conveniently kept warm, and should be provided with hatching tables; these may be ordinary, plain tables, of a sufficient size to accommodate the number of eggs to be hatched. A table ten feet long and three feet wide, will accommodate a million. The sheets of paper containing the eggs are to be spread out on the tables, and left to hatch. All that is to be done is, to keep the room warm, and to increase the temperature gradually, for which purpose a thermometer in the room is convenient. After a few days' exposure in the hatching-room, the eggs will begin to hatch; but very few will come out the first day, and need not be attended to. On the second day, a large number will come out, and then mulberry leaves must be laid over them, when the little worms will attach themselves to the leaves, and must be removed to another table, by taking hold of the stem of the leaf, and bearing it to the table.—The table should be marked, to indicate the first day's hatching, as the products of each day must be kept separate from the others. The same course must be pursued with the next day and the day following, but not longer, for the few worms that do not come out during the three days are not worth attending to, and should be thrown away. The worms always come out in the morning, and should be removed to their tables and fed immediately, the leaves on which they are removed being their first meal, and will last them towards evening, when fresh leaves should be laid over them.

Cutting the Leaves.—Some persons direct leaves to be cut into small pieces while the worms are small, but I never could discover any advantage in it, as the worms will cut them fast enough, as Mr. Whitmarsh well remarks. A young worm, not two hours old, will cut through the middle of the oldest and hardest mulberry leaf in two minutes. In feeding the worms, my rule is, to give them a few leaves at a time, and to supply them with fresh ones as often as they consume them night and day. It is directed by the French and Italian writers, that a certain quantity, by weight, must be given them a certain number of times each day; but I have always found that they do best, begin to spin their cocoons soonest, and make better and more silk, when fed as much as they can eat, night and day, from the time they are hatched, till they begin to spin. I do not recommend large quantities of leaves to be laid upon the hurdles at one time, but rather moderate ones, and that they should be continually watched, and supplied with fresh food as often as the former supply is consumed, or becomes in the least wilted, even if they require feeding every hour. I cannot sufficiently impress upon the mind of the reader the importance of this rule. On a previous page, I have given the results of the contrary practice and that here recommended, in parallel columns, and I once more assure the reader of the correctness of those results. It may startle some persons to be told that they must attend to the worms at night, and therefore it is as well to inform them that they need not do so; that they will make excellent silk and a fair profit, too, by feeding well during the day, and giving them a full feed on leaving them at night. But they must be informed, for every two nights they omit feeding the worms, one day will be added to the time of feeding, and that the produce of silk will be diminished in proportion as the time is lengthened.

The Moulting (or shedding of the skins) of the worms, takes place four times, and generally from five to seven days apart, depending on the manner in which they are attended.—Those fed upon the high pressure system, (above recommended,) will moult every four or five days; and those fed upon the ordinary system will generally moult every seven to nine days. These periods of moulting are of no other interest to the attendant, than affording convenient periods for cleaning the hurdles, which should be done as soon as the worms revive.—The times of moulting will be readily seen, by the worms neglecting their food, concealing themselves under the leaves, &c., and appearing to be a sleep. At these times, no food should be given them, nor should they be molested in any way. They generally remain dormant about thirty hours.

Cleaning the Hurdles.—As soon as they appear to have revived, some large fresh leaves should be laid on them, and as soon as they attach themselves to the leaves, they may be removed to clean hurdles, by laying hold of the stems of the leaves, as above directed. For the two first ages, this is the best plan for cleaning them. However, many persons never clean them at all till the third moulting. It should, however, be observed that, where much litter and filth has accumulated, the hurdles should be cleared of it, for if warm damp weather occurs, it will be likely to cause fermentation and disease in the worms.

After the third and fourth moultings, the most convenient mode of changing and cleaning the hurdles is, to place a net-work hurdle immediately over the worms—so near them, that they can readily ascend upon it through the meshes, and place fresh leaves on it; the worms will soon get upon the fresh hurdle, and the lower one may be drawn out, and the filth carried off.

Until after the two first moultings, the worms will occupy but a small space; they will require about double as much space after the first moulting as they occupied previously, and should be distributed to it when the hurdles are cleaned. For example: the worms that occupied one hurdle or table fully up to the time of the first moulting, should be distributed on to two hurdles when they revive; after the second moulting, they will require four or five; after the third, ten to fifteen; and after the fourth, thirty or forty, or even more.

The cocoonery should be divided into three parts, or, at least, the worms should be kept in three distinct portions—say one portion in each end, and one in the middle—that each day's hatchings may always be kept by themselves. When the several day's hatchings have been kept promiscuously together, the moultings are irregular, and the formation of cocoons very inconveniently so. Besides, the worms that are moulting are disturbed by the feeding of those that are not, or the latter are injuriously kept without food. A successful result can scarcely be secured without attending to this.

The air in the cocoonery should always be kept *dry and pure*, and this is one of the difficulties to be encountered, that sometimes baffles the best exertions. Happily for the silk cause in our country, we are blessed with a climate peculiarly dry, and consequently better adapted to the production of silk than any other country except the north of China, and not less so than that. But we do often have times of damp, drizzly weather, and we must then resort to the use of fire. M. Whitmarsh's cocoonery is supplied with hot air furnaces under each end, from which he can, at any time, let hot and dry air into the room, and thus expel the damp air. I am well convinced that this is a very far better plan than stoves or fire-places. But, whatever mode of drying be used, it must be applied whenever the air is damp, at all times during the feeding of the worms, but more particularly when they are spinning their cocoons, or beginning to spin.

I have never seen this part of the art of silk making treated with sufficient force in any European work. Writers generally refer to it, as a desirable condition of the atmosphere, but seem to attach but little importance to it. Mr. Whitmarsh, in his late excellent little treatise notices it, and enforces the necessity of a dry atmosphere with great judgement and propriety; as also does Mr. Ruffin, in the Farmers' Register. I am glad to receive the countenance which the concurrence in my opinions of such gentlemen affords. A writer in the last number of this Journal, (Dr. Emerson,) also enforces its necessity by explaining clearly and philosophically the reason of it, and I will now only refer the reader to his remarks. There is one point however, which he has omitted to notice. The silk fluid, as it leaves the apertures of the worm, requires the aid of a dry, cool and pure atmosphere to make perfect silk. Before it is exposed to the air it is a thin viscid fluid, and without the aid of the air would remain so. Now if the air be very damp, its proper effect will be more or less prevented, and the silk will be flimsy, and of a very inferior quality; on the contrary, if it be dry, cool and pure, the silk will be of the best possible quality. When we dry the air by artificial means, it is true it will be warm; but it is better to be warm and dry than cool and damp. But when heat is used to expel moisture, a free circulation can be kept up which will be of great benefit.

Formation of Cocoons.—We now come to the mounting of the worms and spinning of the cocoons. I believe the best and cheapest contrivance for the worms to spin on, is small wisps of rye straw, about a foot long, tied firmly together at the lower end and spread out at the other. These are set in rows about a foot apart, across the hurdles or shelves, with their tops spread out and pressing against the bottom of the shelf above to support them in their places and to keep the straws spread apart. On a hurdle or shelf five feet long and two and a half wide, there will be three wisps in the rows across, and five rows, making fifteen to each hurdle. I was formerly in the habit of using broom corn straw, with the seed cleaned off, the stem off close to the junction of the straw, and the top spread out as in the above, and always found the worms to do well with it. Mr. Whitmarsh, however, has tried both, and gives the preference to the rye straw. The worms readily climb into and spin their cocoons among the branches formed by the straws, and the cocoons are readily gathered from them.

Cocoon Frames, &c.—I have never seen any of the numerous frames that have been recommended for this purpose, but from the descriptions I have had of them, there appears to be several objections to them, viz: the trouble and expense of preparing them, and the labour of gathering the cocoons from them. The frames that seem to obtain the most favour are those made by tacking laths edgewise across the bottoms of the shelves, two inches apart, and then preparing small ladders of twine leading from the shelf below to the laths. It is said the worms readily climb these ladders, and spin their cocoons in the angles formed by the laths and the bottom of the shelf. It must be obvious, however, that a great deal of labour will be required to prepare them. I should suppose each frame would cost as much as all the cocoons it would contain would be worth. It is needless to be more particular with this part of the subject, as I have found that every body who has fed silk worms, has had sufficient genius to suggest an apparatus of some kind for them to

spin on; and it is very rare that we find two persons who use exactly the same—and this fact leads to the inference that the worms are not very particular in this respect.

The time for Spinning will be ascertained by the appearance of the worms. They will become somewhat transparent, of a slight amber colour, cease eating, hold up their heads, apparently looking about for some object above them, and occasionally leaving fibres of silk on the leaves. Whenever these indications are observed, preparation should be made for their accommodation with the whisps of straw or other means. But few will ascend at first, but in the course of the first and second day they will nearly all have mounted. They must be looked to occasionally, and those that do not readily mount should be put upon the straw by hand. The room should be darkened and kept so from the commencement of the spinning, as they always mount and spin more readily in the dark than in the glare of light. If the weather be dry the ventilators should also be opened and as much air given them as possible, without producing a current of wind. If the weather be damp, it should be dried, and kept so till the cocoons are finished.

During the whole process of feeding and spinning, the cocoonery should be kept quiet; but this is particularly necessary while the worms are spinning. I once tried an experiment of the effect of a sudden shock upon them while spinning. When they had been two days at work, I let a large weight fall upon the floor; it made a loud noise, and jarred the house considerably. On reeling the cocoons, I found the fibre was broken invariably, when they were about half wound off. Various other experiments satisfied me that they require quietude to enable them to finish the cocoon with an uninterrupted fibre.

The worms generally require about four days to finish the cocoon; but they should generally be left undisturbed six to eight days from the time of the last of their mounting, when the cocoons should be gathered and reeled immediately, or cured for future reeling.

Curing the Cocoons.—Various expedients are resorted to for smothering the crysalis in the cocoon. In Europe, they bake them in ovens constructed for the purpose—the heat being regulated so as to prevent scorching the silk.—The heat of the sun in this country is generally sufficient to kill them, it is recommended as the simplest process by various writers. They spread the cocoons out for several days to the sun, until they become dry, when they may be put away in a dry room for future use. Great care is necessary, however; for, if they are not killed, the moths will make their way out of the cocoons, and thus spoil them; and if the cocoons be stored before the crysalles are sufficiently dry, the moisture will spoil the cocoons. A little experience will enable any one to judge when they are properly cured. When they are thoroughly dry or cured, the crysalles can be rubbed into powder with the thumb and fingers. Believing this plan to be the best, it is deemed unnecessary to describe the others.

If time allow of its being done, the cocoons should be reeled without curing, as they reel much more easily than when dried.

Providing Eggs.—Before curing the cocoons, enough should be selected to produce eggs for the next season. They should be the best; for, we must infer that the worm that makes the best cocoon was in the best state of health, and will be the most likely to have the most healthy progeny. Two hundred and thirty cocoons will make an ounce of eggs, or 40,000; but in selecting them, it is best to take 250 for each ounce of eggs required for next season, that due allowance may be made for losses from various circumstances, such as death of moths, &c. These cocoons should be spread out on a table, and in about ten days from the time the cocoons were finished, the moths will come out, and couple, when they should be placed on sheets of paper, the room darkened, and left to themselves. They will separate of themselves, and the females will deposite their eggs on the papers. As soon as the papers are covered with eggs they should be rolled up, and placed in some metal or earthen vessel, and kept in a cellar or ice-house till wanted next year. Be careful not to close the vessel air-tight, or the eggs will be killed, as they require the aid of air just as much as animals do.

Rats, mice, ants and roaches are destructive to silk worms in all stages of their existence, and must be guarded against.

Silk worm eggs are not injured by any degree of cold; but they should not be exposed to great changes of temperature suddenly; for this reason, they should be put into a cellar or an ice-house, and kept constantly there till wanted for hatching. If kept in an ice-house from the time they are first laid, they may be kept from hatching till the latter part of next summer, and thus successive crops may be reared. I am not perpared to say, however, that successive crops will be found profitable. I still believe that one crop, at the proper season, will be found ultimately the most profitable. I also think it very propable that keeping the eggs from hatching much beyond the natural period, will be very likely to injure the constitution of the insects. If this plan be resorted to, therefore, I would recommend that eggs for next year's use be always produced from the first crop. This plan will obviate all difficulty on that score, as the worms of the first crop will never be subjected to the protracting treatment. Besides, you will then always be sure of a supply of eggs for next year, whatever accident may befall succeeding crops.

Diseases of Silk Worms.—The French and Italians describe many diseases to which silk worms are subject, and attribute them to various causes. Cleanliness and pure dry air, however, are the only preventatives, as well as remedies, and it is, therefore, deemed unnecessary to go into details. Those who keep their cocooneries properly ventilated, and free from damp, and their hurdles clean, will have no diseased worms; or, if disease does occur under such circumstances, there is no remedy for it, the cause being attributable, proabbly, to some mismanagement of the eggs, or the worms from which the eggs were obtained having been unhealthy. When disease is caused by foul air arising from filthy hurdles, or other effluvium, the cause of the foul air must be immediately removed, by cleaning the hurdles, and removing the filth, and sprinkling the floor with a solution of either the chlorides of lime or soda.—The diseased worms should also be immediately removed.

It is a good plan to have a couple of days' supply of leaves always gathered beforehand; so that in case of rain, feeding with wet leaves may be avoided. The importance of avoiding wet leaves will be learned from experience by all who neglect the precept.

I must conclude this long chapter with the remark, that, notwithstanding the long time necessarily occupied in the description, the practical operator will find the whole art of raising silk worms exceedingly simple, and easy of performance, and entirely within the capacity of the most ordinary persons. Little children readily comprehend, and can perform the whole, after once practising it; and they would never require adult supervision, but for their liability to negligence. All capacities are capable of performing, but few of directing the work. The art of silk-making, though simple and easily acquired in all its parts, requires the strictest attention, that every act, though extremely simple in itself, be done at the proper time, and in the proper manner.

American Gro de Naples Silk.—Mr. Whitmarsh, at the Silk Factory near South Street bridge, has now in process of weaving, a superb piece of Gro de Naples Silk, from the raw material grown by the daughter of an eminent Judge in Charleston, South Carolina. It was sent here to be dyed and manufactured for this young Lady. The piece is about twenty-five yards in length, of a beautiful *ashes* color, and will doubtless compare with the imported Gro de Naples. In connexion with his item, we will state another interesting fact. Rev. Ezra Stiles, while President of Yale College in 1763, fed Silk Worms and raised the raw material sufficient to manufacture a dress for his lady. His MSS. Journal kept during the time, which is now in the posession of Dr. Stebbins, is a document of rare interest. The raw silk was sent out to London to be dyed and woven, but as there was not quite enough of it, his agent applied to Dr. Franklin, then resident there, who made up the deficiency from some American Silk he then had in his possession, grown in Pennsylvania. It was dyed green and made into a splendid rich brocade, with beautiful sprigs woven into its surface. A specimen of the article and various other specimens of Silk made from the raw material, raised by the Rev. Dr. are to be seen in his Journal annexed to his sketches of the mode in which he fed his worms and how he produced his beautiful Silk.—*Northampton Courier.*

Many persons have lost most of their Multicaulis trees, by the injudicious methods they have adopted, in regard to their preservation, during the winter, consequently the crop next fall will fall short of the lowest calculation we have yet seen made.—*Silk Culturist.*

The Mulberry continued to rise in price until the last of the planting. Contracts, at large prices, have already been entered into, for the delivery of great numbers next November.—*ibid.*

"Mammoth" Silk-worms' Eggs, and Successive Crops.—We have had several urgent requests from distant correspondents to furnish them with a few of the "mammoth silk-worms' eggs." We have none, and would advise no one to rear worms of any "mammoth," or unusually large variety. We have no room left to state the reasons for this opinion, but they will be given hereafter.

Another general inquiry is as to the chance for hatching the first eggs laid in the spring, for another crop the same season. The small "two-crop" kind, may be relied on; but not any larger kind; though the eggs of the common kind, or that best known and longest in use, will sometimes hatch in Virginia, the same season they are laid. The hatching, however, at most, is but of a small proportion, and is not to be counted on with any certainty. —*Farmers' Register.*

☞Mr. Center is feeding several hundred thousand silk worms at his cocoonery in Market street; and is giving $3 a hundred pounds for the green leaves of our common black mulberry.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

To preserve Strawberries whole. Take equal weights of the fruit and double-refined sugar; lay the former in a large dish, and sprinkle half the sugar in fine powder over; give a gentle shake to the dish, that the sugar may touch the under sides of the fruit. Next day make a thin syrup with the remainder of the sugar, and instead of water, allow one pint of red currant juice to every pound of strawberries; in this simmer them until sufficiently jellied.

To preserve Strawberries in Wine. Put a quantity of the finest large strawberries in a large gooseberry bottle, and strew in three large spoonfuls of fine sugar; fill up with Maderia wine, or fine sherry.

Salubrious qualities of the Strawberry. Every friend to the fair will be glad to diffuse the knowledge of a pleasant dentifrice, and infallible sweetner of the breath. The common strawberry in a ripe state, when rubbed upon the teeth and gums, has these most agreeable influences, and becomes more efficacious if eaten freely. The celebrated Linnaeus cured himself of gout by persevering in a regimen of strawberries.

To preserve Raspberries. Pick your raspberries in a dry day, just before they are fully ripe; lay them on a dish, beat and sift their weight of fine sugar, and strew it over them. To every quart of raspberries, take a quart of red currant jelly, and put to it its weight of fine sugar; boil and skim it well, then put in your raspberries, and give them a scald. Take them offand let them stand over two hours; then set them on again, and scald until they look clear.

To preserve Peas, Plums, Damsons, &c. for Tarts and Pies. Gather them when full grown and just as they begin to turn. Pick one third of the largest out and put to them as much water as will cover them, boil and skim them.—When the fruit is boiled soft, strain it through a course sieve, and to every quart of this liquor put a pound and a half of sugar; boil and skim it, and then throw in your fruit; just give them a scald, take them off the fire, and when cold put them into bottles with wide mouths, pour your syrup over them, lay a piece of white paper dipped in sweet oil over them, and cover tight.

Currant Jelly for sickness. Pick your currants very carefully, and if it be necessary to wash them, be sure they are thoroughly drained. Place them in a stone jar, well covered, in a pot of boiling water. When cooked soft, strain them through a coarse cloth, add one pound of fine Havana sugar to each pound of the jelly, put into a jar and cover as above. Or you may break your currants with a pestle and squeeze them through a cloth. Put a pint of clean sugar to a pint of juice, and boil it very slowly, till it becomes ropy.

To dry Cherries the best way. To every five pounds of cherries stoned, weigh one of sugar double-refined. Put the fruit into the preserving pan with *very* little water,

make both scalding hot; take the fruit out and immediately dry them; put them into the pan again, strewing the sugar between each layer of cherries; let it stand to melt; then set the pan on the fire, and make it scalding hot as before; take it off, and repeat this thrice with the sugar. Drain them from the syrup; and lay them single to dry on dishes, in the sun or on the stove. When dry, put them into a sieve, dip it into a pan of cold water, and draw it instantly out again, and pour them on a fine soft cloth; dry them, and set them once more in the hot sun, or on a stove. Keep them in a box, with layers of white paper, in a dry place. This way is the best to give plumpness to the fruit, as well as color and flavor.

Cherry Jam. To twelve pounds of Kentish or duke cherries, when ripe, weigh one pound of sugar; break the stones of part and blanch them; then put them to the fruit and sugar, and boil all gently till the jam comes clear from the pan. Pour it into China plates to come up dry to table. Keep in boxes with white paper between.

Currant Jam, black, red or white. Let the fruit be very ripe, pick it clean from the stalks, bruise it, and to every pound put three quarters of a pound of loaf-sugar; stir it well and boil half an hour.

A large Strawberry.—Since our last publication we had handed us the dimensions of a strawberry grown in the garden of A. Dale, Esq., of this place, which measured 3¾ inches in circumference, and weighed full half an ounce.

It is recommended that as soon as the fruit season is over the vines should be mowed close off, and the bed covered three or four inches deep with rotten wood fresh from the land or woods where old logs have decayed.—On the approach of spring the vines will shoot through this covering and grow luxuriantly, producing a fine crop, with no other trouble than keeping the running vines cut off to prevent their taking root—twelve inches apart each way is said to be a good distance for plants.—*Southern Cultivator.*

There is growing in the garden of Mr. Minter, of this place, a bed of strawberries, covering a space of earth 57 by 102 feet, from which 80 gallons of fruit have been gathered this season, and a quantity yet remaining on the vines unripe. A quantity, supposed a half, of the fruit was sold at 50 cents per gallon, (and this would leave an unreasonable amount for the use of one family,) which yielded in cash $20. If any person can produce a parallel to this, we would like to see it forthcoming; but till then, we must yield the palm to Mrs. Minter, who has almost from time immemorial been celebrated for the wonderful productions of her kitchen garden.—*Southern Cultivator.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Statement showing the miles and capital of Canals and Rail Roads in the State of New York, completed, commenced and authorized, and whether by the State or incorporated Companies:

Description of work.	*Miles.*	*Capital.*
State canals finished	655	$11,962,711 90
Erie canal enlargement authorized, say		15,000,000 00
State canal commanced	163	6,200,000 00
Private canals finished	122	2,420,000 00
Private canals commenced	28	1,550,000 00
Total canals	973	$37,132,711 00
Incorporated rail road companies finished	218	5,065,000 00
Incorporated rail road companies commenced	958	16,000,000 00
Incorporated rail road companies authorized	1704	31,064,000 00
Total rail roads	2860	$31,064,000 00
Canals and rail roads finished	995	19,447,711 00
Canals and rail roads commenced	1134	23,750,000 00
Canals and rail roads authorised	1704	31,064,900 00
Erie canal and enlargement authorised, say		23,000,000 00
Total canals and rail roads	3833	$96,251,711 00

CANAL TOLLS IN OHIO.—Amount of tolls collected on the Ohio and Miami Canals, for the month of April 1838 and 1839.

	1838	1839
Cleaveland,	$1,617 55	$4,209 50
Akron,	1,693 70	1,839 82
Massillon,	4,975 87	4,230 03
Dover,	1,680 24	1,275 38
Roscoe,		3,308 24
Newark,	1,404 72	5,968 94
Columbus,	676 91	2,234 47
Circleville,	1,366 34	2,364 25
Chilicothe,	1,484 40	3,879 00
Portsmouth,	3,631 15	5,047 62
Piqua,	199 82	362 12
Dayton,	3,479 34	2,914 68
Middletown,	2,392 95	1,896 36
Hamilton,	769 39	428 94
Cincinnati,	4,777 11	5,002 57
	$30,149 50	$45,061 92
		30,149 50
Increase of April, 1839,		$14,912 42

By the foregoing it will be seen that the business of Ohio is in a far more prosperous state than it ever was before. Towns are building, farms are opening, and trade almost doubling on the routes of communication. Certainly Ohio has reason to be proud of her position among the states of this Union.

UNPRECEDENTED TRAVELLING.—Two British Officers of the Royal Artillery, were on parade with their battalion, on Friday two weeks, at Woolwich, England, (some miles on the *eastern* side of London,) and dining on Monday last with one of their countrymen at Beltzhoover's Hotel, in Baltimore. They came by the Great Western.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican makes the following statement of the distances and charges on the route of travel between that city and New York:

	Distances.	*Passage.*
From Savannah to Charleston,	95 miles.	$5 00
" Charleston to Wilmington,	165 "	10 00
" Wilmington to Weldon,	175 "	10 00
" Weldon to Portsmouth,	80 "	5 00
" Portsmouth to Baltimore,	180 "	8 00
" Baltimore to Philadelphia,	95 "	4 00
" Philadelphia to New York,	100 "	3 00
Total,	890 miles.	$45 00

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF FARMERS.—"Those who labor in the earth," he early declared, "are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposite, for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the surface of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon in which no one nor nation has found an example. It is the mark set on these, who not looking up to heaven, but to their own toil and industry, depend on the casualties and caprice of customers—Dependence begets subservience, and generally, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition. Thus the natural progress and consequence of the arts has sometimes, perhaps, been retarded by accidental circumstances, but generally speaking, the proportion which the aggregate of other citizens bear in the state, to that of the husbandman, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption."

TO MAKE A BEAUTIFUL AND LASTING WHITE WASH.

Take a quarter peck unslaked lime, pour on it a kettle of boiling water; while the lime is slaking add half a gallon of stale chamber-lie; when the lime is perfectly slaked dilute it with water to the proper consistence, and add to this mixture one quarter ounce of Prussian blue. This will give you a beautiful and lasting wash that will neither peal off nor turn yellow, and will look nearly as well as white paint. By increasing the quantity of blue you may make either a pale or dark blue as best suits your taste—or if you prefer it by adding yellow or red ochre, you may impart either of these tints to your wash.

ITEMS OF LATEST NEWS.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York in 13 days and some hours, from Liverpool. The New York Express says—

The news is considered decidedly unfavorable. Cotton, the Great Staple, continued to decline, and was about 1½d. sterling lower, than the highest point that it had previously reached. The sales had fallen off amazingly, owing to the unfavorable state of the Trade at Manchester, and the working of short time.

The money market looks bad. The advance of the rate of interest in the London market is against us. If the English capitalists can get five per cent. on their own securities, they will be unwilling to invest in those of this country that does not give any thing beyond that rate.—Our stocks to-day have felt the effect of the news, and have fallen from ½ to 1½ per cent.

We learn by late letters from England, that several Noblemen who had intended to pass the summer in the United States have postponed their visit in consequence of the troubled state of matters and things in England.

The disturbed state of public affairs in Europe, the continued curtailments by the bank of England, the low price of cotton, the stagnation in the demand for manufactured goods, and the mischievous spirit of the Chartists, in England, combine to render the commercial news by the Great Western rather gloomy.

Liverpool Tobacco Market, May 17.—A steady business has been transacted in Tobacco during the month, and prices were steadily maintained. 122 Virginia leaf were taken for Ireland, at prices varying from 9¼ to 10½, according to quality. 68 strips were also sold at 15¾.—Exporters purchased 69 Kentucky leaf at 6d., and 60 strips changed hands at 14½ a 16d. Virginia leaf, faded, 6½ a 7; middling, 7½ a 8½; good, 9 a 10½; very good, 10½ a 11½; fine, 11½ a 12; strips, 13 a 15; Kentucky leaf, 6½ a 9½; strips 15 a 16½.

Amsterdam, May 14.—Tobacco finds at present only buyers for daily consumption, prices being too high for speculation, our sales therefore were within the last eight days confined to 50 hhds. Maryland.

Liverpool, 17th May, 1839.—The growers of Cotton have had a good year of it, they have parted with their crops to the paper money manufacturers of America, and the struggle now is between these paper money manufacturers and their agents—and the manufacturers of Cotton; the struggle is almost one of life or death to one party or the other; both parties are at present suffering severely.

Liverpool, May 1.—*Cotton.*—Since the Liverpool steamer left here, (20th ult.) our Cotton Market has continued gradually to decline under the influence of an exceedingly discouraging state of trade in goods and yarns and the unfavorable course of the money market. The limited business now going forward in the lower and middling qualities is at prices about 1¼d. per lb. below the highest point of the market 22d of March, when the Great Western sailed on her last voyage; the decline in fair qualities is about 1d; and in good and fine, which are relatively scarce, the depression does not exceed 5-8d. a 3-4d. The quotation for fair qualities is 8¼ a 8½d. per lb., nearly nominal.

Riot in Paris.—In France, the insurrection of Paris seems to have been one of little root or vigor, and to have been immediately quelled—though with great loss of life—by the troops and National Guards. The plot was got up by the Societe des Familles, a continuation or offshoot of the Societe des Amis du Peuple.

The particulars of the revolt may be thus briefly stated: On Sunday afternoon, 12th, about 300 men, in smock frocks and leather caps, broke into *Lepage's* gun shop, where they obtained about 150 fowling pieces. Separating into detachments, they forced the military posts at the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville, and the Place du Chatelet. Thence they proceeded to the Police Department, where, it seems, intelligence had been received of the intended outbreak, and preparations were made for defence. The insurgents, on their appearance, were fired upon, and they immediately retreated upon the Hotel de Ville, still held by their comrades. Barricades of omnibuses and benches were hastily raised in the Place de Greve, from behind which, when the troops arrived, a vigorous fire was made by the insurgents, killing some of the military. The fidelity, however, of the troops and guards, and the want of all support from the populace, disconcerted the revolters—after retreating from street to street, and barrier to barrier, they were dispersed with much loss.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

Bricks—		**Provisions—**	
Run of kiln per M.	$7 00	Beef, Balt. mess,	16 50
Hard or arch	8 00	Pork, do do	22 37a23 00
Red or paving	9 50	do prime	18 50a19 00
Coffee—Ha. lb.	11 a 11¼	Bacon, Balt. asso. lb.	12¼
Java	13¼a 18	Hams, do cured	13a —
Cotton—		Middl'gs, do do	12¼
Virgin. good, lb.	15 a 16	Shoulders, do do	10¼
Florida,	16 a 17	Lard, West.&Balt.	13
Alabama	17 a 17¼	Butter, Wes. No.3,	15a16
Louisiana, pri.	14 a 18	do do " 2,	18a20
Mississippi	a 17	do Glades " 2,	22a24
Feathers—		Cheese, in casks, lb.	9a11
Am. geese, lb.	45 a 55	**Rice—**pr 100 lb.	5 00a5 25
Fish—		**Salt—**Liv. gr. bush.	38a40
Shad, No.1, tri. bl.	11 00	**Seeds—**Clover do.	12a13 50
Herrings	5 37½a5 50	Timothy do.	2 75a3 00
Flour, &c.—		**Teas—**Hyson, lb.	40a 90
City Mills, sup. bbl.	7 00	Y. Hyson	38a 90
Howard st. do	6 50a6 75	Gunpowder	65a1 20
Susquehan.	6 50	Imperial	60a1 00
Rye	5 50a5 62½	**Tobacco—**	
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	4 43¾	Com., 100lb.	4 50a5 00
do. hhd.	18 50	Brown & red	6 00a6 50
Chopped Rye 100lb.	2 00	Ground leaf	7 00a9 00
Ship stuff, bush.	40 a —	Or.to mid. col.	9 50a12 00
Shorts,	23	Col. to fine red	12a14 00
Grain—		Yel. to fi. yel.	14 50a17 00
Wheat, pri. red	1 35a1 40	Wrappery, suitable for	
Rye,good	1 08a1 10	segars,	10 00a20 00
Corn, white	85a 86	Virginia	6 00a10 00
do yellow	91a 93	Ohio	8 00a16 00
Oats	48a 50	Kentucky	8 00a12 00
Beans, white	2 00a2 25	St. Domingo	15 00a20 00
Peas, black eye	1 37a1 40	Cuba	18 00a20 00
Naval Stores—		**Wool—**	
Pitch, bbl	2 12a2 25	Am. Sax. fleece, lb	60a70
Tar,	2 00	Full bld. Merino	50a60
Plaister Paris—		1-3 & ¼ do.	40a45
Cargo, ton,	3 25	native & ¼ do.	35a40
Ground, bbl.	1 50	pulled, lambs	35a37½
Sugars—		unwashed	25a33
Hav. wh. 100lb.	11a12 00	S. Ame. clean	25
do brown	8 25a10 00	Sheepskins, each	25a30
N. Orleans	6a7 25	**Wagon freights—**	
Lump, lb.	12a 12½	To Pittsburgh, 100lb.	1 75
Loaf, "	15a 16	To Wheeling	2 00

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

J. S. SKINNER, late Postmaster of Baltimore, and now again Editor of the AMERICAN FARMER, and his son T. B. SKINNER, offer their services to the Agricultural community, as Agents for the sale or purchase, of Real Estate, Domestic Animals of improved breeds, Garden and Field Seeds, and SEED-grain of the best kinds and quality—Agricultural Implements, Fruit Trees, and Morus Multicaulis Trees—Silk-worm Eggs, Machinery, and all things connected with the Silk Culture.

They will use their anxious endeavours to the end that those who employ them shall not be imposed on by spurious or ill made animals, seed grain, trees, machinery or implements. A moderate commission will be charged. All letters addressed, post paid, to either of the subscribers will be attended to, and answered with promptness and punctuality. J. S. SKINNER, } Baltimore.
je 5 T. B. SKINNER, }

THE BALTIMORE SILK COMPANY.

Having been formed for the ultimate purpose of the Culture, Reeling, Spinning and Manufacturing of Silk in all its varieties, and having moreover purchased from G. Gay, Esq. the Patent Right to his highly approved Silk Machine for the entire State of Maryland, and the exclusive privilege of manufacturing, using and vending the same to Companies or Counties, are ready, and do hereby offer for sale the right to use the same, to each and every County in the State.

The advantages to be derived from having an interest in the concern must be apparent to every person who considers that the right to a County authorises the formation of a Company for the same purposes, to open books for subscription to stock to any specified amount, to the sale of any number of Machines that may be required, and also to an increased number of Spindles, all of which insures an increase of profits proportioned to the increased demand for the machine. Another source of profit is that of Reeling and Spinning the Silk of the Grower or Cultivator, either by the pound or upon shares. This will be found to be no inconsiderable item in the profit, where an extensive privilege is secured, and the article of Silk extensively cultivated. The terms of sale of the above privileges will be made accommodating to a purchaser both as to time and payments.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Company, No 198½ Baltimore street Baltimore.

J. S. SKINNER,
President B. S. Company.
E. Canvba, Secretary. June 5-3t

MULBERRY TREES.

Some of the finest Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS that have been offered this season—some of them giving 5 or 6 shoots to a bud, may still be had at the American Silk Agency, 95 Walnut st. Philad. if applied for soon. Also—A few ounces of the best kinds of Silk Worm Eggs.
ma 22 8t S C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

FOR SALE,

A young improved Short Horn Bull—milk white—warranted genuine—also a young Devon Bull and two Devon Heifers—inquire of J. S. SKINNER, or T. B. SKINNER.

For sale, also inquire as above, about 40 acres of land covered with chesnut timber—several thousand rails and posts already on the shore, near Drum point, and it is supposed 30,000 more may be cut near the shore—This land will be sold a great bargain—say 20 dollars an acre. June 5th.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, To Wit:

I hereby certify that Ephraim Berryman, of Baltimore county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the peace, in and for said county, this 3d day of June, 1839, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a sorrel mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, with a small whie spot in her forehead; shod all round; racks and paces. Given under my hand. WM. FRUSH.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EPHRAIM BERRYMAN,
14 miles on the Reisterstown turnpike. je 5 4t*

WHEAT FANS, HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co. Light near Pratt st. wharf, are manufacturing and offer for sale, WHEAT FANS of several approved kinds, among which they particularly notice and recommend to farmers the WATKINS' PATENT FAN, which for simplicity, durability and effect is unrivalled in this country. The recent improvements made on this fan has greatly simplified their construction, increased their despatch in winnowing grain, and caused a reduction of about 40 per cent. on original cost. The high satisfaction expressed by farmers who purchased these fans last season, justifies us in guaranteeing them to clean double the quantity of grain and put it in better condition for market than mills in common use. Also for sale,

Grain Cradles with wooden & iron braces, and warranted scythes
Scythes and Sneaths, in complete order for mowing [attached
Grain, Grass and Bramble Scythes
German and American Sickles
Scythe Stones, Scythe Rifles, Cradlers Hammers, wooden Hay Forks and hand Rakes
Revolving and common horse Hay Rakes
Triangular Corn Harrows, Corn Rakes, common and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators

PLOUGHS—Seeding and Flushing Ploughs, made with cast and wrought shares—The assortment of Ploughs embrace every valuable variety from the small Eastern Shore seeding to the largest sized up country Flushing Plough.

Harrows, common square, triangular and hinge harrows
Straw Cutters, cylindrical, Ray's patent, Green's, and common Dutch—Mullier's Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, Farming and Garden Tools.

American and European FIELD and GARDEEN SEEDS of every description.

FRUIT and Ornamental TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice.

Berkshire and other superior breeds of PIGS.

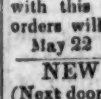
BOOKS on agriculture and gardening, management of stock, &c.
may 29 tf

WASHINGTON CITY SILK COMPANY.

The Washington City Silk Company has constantly on hand, for sale, a large supply of the several varieties of Mulberry trees, used in feeding silk worms, viz: Morus Multicaulis, Alpine, Brousa, and Canton, and Cuttings and roots of the same. Also, Chinese Mulberry seed, silk worms' eggs, silk-reels, cocoons, raw and twisted silk, feeding-shelves and hurdles, all the most popular works on silk culture; in short, every thing necessary for properly and advantageously carrying on the silk business All who desire to engage in this interesting enterprise may be satisfied that whatever is offered for sale by this Company is genuine, and as represented. Such directions will be given to purchasers as will render success inevitable. A list of prices and terms, with any information desired, will be sent gratuitously to all who apply therefor, and the Company will be pleased to correspond with their fellow citizens wishing information upon the several subjects connected with this important branch of national industry. Letters and orders will have prompt attention if addressed, *free of postage*, to
May 22 tf JOHN F. CALLAN, *Secretary W. C. Silk Company.*

NEW SEED STORE—BY THOMAS DENNY,

(Next door in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle,) fronting on Ellicott st. near Pratt street.



Where he intends keeping (to suit all seasons) a full and complete assortment of FIELD & GARDEN SEED, fresh and genuine, obtained from the first sources in the country, the latter the very best that can be had in this and other states of the union.

GARDEN and FARM TOOLS of all kinds, assorted sizes, and most approved patterns.

Agricultural Works of the very best American practical farming.

SILK MANUALS, treating fully on the mode of cultivating the tree and rearing the worm, &c. &c.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise will meet the earliest attention upon the best terms. may 29 tf

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Cheapside. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M. I'ANSON, Agent.

EVANS' PATENT SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHS, HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. Evans' reverse point or self sharpening PLOUGHS; each share (of cast iron) has two points; and, by reversing act upon the principle of self sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made in the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment of other make of ploughs, and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's & Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's and American manufacture; Scythe Snathes and other harvest tools; Threshing Machines; Horse powers, &c.

I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and Lamp Posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN,
May 15. 86 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover sts.

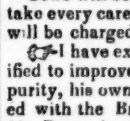
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durding & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price $25 They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at $3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at $3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Balimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29

The Imported short-horn durham bull LLEWELYN



Will stand this season at MOUNT PLEASANT, 2 1-2 miles from Baltimore, on the Falls turnpike road, adjoining the Rockdale Silk Factory.

He is a beautiful fashionable roan, of fine size and points, and clean neck and head; and, as will be seen by his pedigree, is as thorough and high bred an animal as is to be found either in Europe or America.

Llewelyn, roan, calved May 13, 1836; got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Rev. H. Berry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2377; g. d. Grizel, by Young Wartaby, 2812; gr. g. d. by a son of Dimple, 594; Sir Dimple's sister was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas; gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan bull Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull, 872.

Cows will be attended to by John Hussey, herdsman, who will take every care of them while in his charge. Terms—Each cow will be charged $10 to ensure her being in calf.

☞ I have examined Llewelyn, and consider him eminently qualified to improve the native breed of cattle, as also to perpetuate, in purity, his own peculiar and noble race. To say to one acquainted with the British herd book that he was bred by the late Rev. Mr. Berry, is at once to pronounce his eulogy; for it is well known that no one, since the time of the Collings', has been more eminently successful as a breeder in Europe, or contributed more to the improvement of British cattle. Edwd. P. Roberts,
may 8 tf Ed. Farmer & Gardener.

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockey's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country. This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There ate on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to
NATHANIEL CHILDS, on the premises,
or to WILLIAM J. WARD, Baltimore.

PIGS, SUPERIOR BREEDS.

We have for sale the following kinds of improved Swine, all of which are noted for great weight, fine form, &c., viz:

2 pair Hallam and Berkshire,	All full ¾ Berkshire.
1 " thin rind and Berkshire,	
1 Sow Hallam and Berkshire,	
1 Boar Byfield and Berkshire.	R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

Agricultural Imp'ement and Seed Store, Light street near Pratt.